

We copy the following columns of the *Shen* are afraid that the *Shen* the victim of another To the Editor of the SHANGHAI Mr. EDITOR - Ru rent for some time the of North America ha rial conquest in Asia

mercantile operations
 extent, we find a most
 assuring result and one
 far as its brightest and
 point, is but the harbinger.

III.

original plan of tak-
 tens of the Reports in
 they are published, we
 of Newchwang, with
 the Commissioner, Mr.
 us one of the most
 to be found in the

we learn that the port
 foreigners in 1861; and
 33 vessels only, of an
 of 11,045 tons, entered
 tons revenue collected
 In the following year
 vessels entering Newch-
 to 86; the tonnage to
 revenue to £33,336.
 vessels, of an estimated
 155 tons, arrived; the
 tonnage to £8,785. In
 of an estimated
 281 tons arrived; the
 year reaching £11,118
 5,274 vessels, of 91,118
 port, and the revenue ad-
 7,664.

at four years, it appears,
 of the shipping belonged
 man and Baltic ports;
 the tonnage of British ship-
 more than a fourth of the
 1865, was almost half.
 this increase of European
 trade hitherto conducted
 is truly astounding. We
 Macpherson that "a few
 three thousand sea-going
 annually; last year barely
 entered the port." And
 calls for notice, although
 1865 is not one half
 of 1863, yet the revenue.

no doubt that the native
 by far the largest por-
 cess carried on at this port;
 y four foreign firms en-
 and export trade;
 of the 274 vessels ar-
 1865, only 37
 loaded by, foreign-
 the last season, the Chi-
 in the trade of this port
 expended £40,000 in
 Foreign vessels, 338,300
 Cake were exported by
 and 1,449,671 pieces
 650 peculs of Pulse were
 Foreign Merchants, and
 by Chinese. With im-
 is similar. 80 peculs of
 ported by Foreigners, and
 Chinese. 11,650 pieces of
 Cloths were imported by
 ants, and 38,086 by Chi-
 nese, the best way of show-
 ing the business of the port
 the native Traders, re-
 of the £16,000 re-
 during 1865, only £15.
 paid by Foreigners." It
 in that the Lion's share of
 port and export trade
 in possession of the Chi-
 will have occasion to refer
 Macpherson's report before
 series of articles; but, at
 to the consideration of the
 us by Mr Baker with re-
 a. From this statement we
 demand for cotton piece
 from 1861 to 1863, when
 minimum, the single
 Shirts showing a dif-
 ference of 800,000 pieces;
 that period the advance has
 as rapid and progressive as
 fall. Foreign metals, need-
 lery, have increased in im-
 portation to a very satis-
 factory extent, with the
 exception of matches. The
 items, Lead, Tin Plates
 largely extended, and the
 of European needles has also

exclusive of treasure, being, for 1861, £101,373; for 1862, £107,491; 1863, £113,217; for 1864, £117,078; and for 1865, £119,961. The total value, therefore, of Imports and Exports during the five years, Treasure not included, is £1861, £154,734; 1862, £153,302; 1863, £154,734; 1864, £154,734; and 1865, £154,734. The import of Treasures during 1865, from Shanghai and Chefoo, was £129,900; and the export, during the same period, to Shanghai, Chefoo and Hongkong, £13,544,353. The return of shipping for the last five years, is very favorable, showing a steady increase, with the exception of 1862. In 1861 there were 111 vessels of 26,561 tonnage; in 1862 this number fell to 87 vessels of 21,921 tonnage; in 1863 it rose to 134 vessels of 36,276 tonnage; in 1864 to 185 vessels of 35,968 tonnage; and in 1865 to 209 vessels of 60,049 aggregate tonnage. Of these vessels, in 1865, 102 were British, 98 sundry, and 9 American and of the British vessels, 67 were steamers, all either from Shanghai or Hongkong.

At Chefoo, which is next in order, we find that the Imports increased in 1865, over those of the previous years, to the extent of £1,213,270; while at the same time the Export fell off to the extent of £1,229,541, thus showing that the total value of the trade for this port during 1865, exceeded that of 1864 by nearly one million Taels.

At Hankow, it appears, the total value of the Import Trade during the year 1865 was £1,062,634, of which amount £1,445,345 represent Foreign and £1,278,089 Native produce; while the Exports for the same period were only £1,263,231; being a falling off, in comparison with 1864, of £1,768,083; and less than 1863 by £1,566,777.

Kewkiang exhibits an improvement in Imports during the past three years. In 1863 the value was estimated at £1,857,568, which fell in 1864 to £3,041,100, but rose in 1865 to £3,250,600. There has been a considerable diminution in the Exports of the past year as contrasted with those of 1863, being an improvement upon 1864. In 1863 the value of the export trade was estimated at £1,731,190; in 1864 it decreased to £1,318,653; and in 1865 rose to £1,484,908; being a rise on the previous year of £1,352,255.

At Chinkiang, the value of the Imports amounted in 1864 to £1,005,486, and in 1865 increased to £1,324,752, being an improvement of £1,219,266, upon the previous year, the increase on 1864 being three times the quantities of Opium, Sandalwood and Piece goods, and five times those of Sugar.

A Ningpo there has been a falling off, on the total value of trade at the port, of £1,266,468.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A point vitally concerning the interests of many in the colony is now under consideration by the Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court. The action brought by a holder of notes on the Agra and Masterman's bank against that establishment to recover their value must, if successful form a precedent for many others in a similar position, while, if unsuccessful, the fact will be put on record that the receipt of a telegram has been held sufficient to justify an establishment in acting to all intents and purposes as bankrupt before having been so adjudicated in the local court.

We regret to learn from the columns of the *Shanghai Recorder* that news has arrived at Shanghai per *Elizabeth Nicholson* of the sudden death of the Prince de Condé. The Prince appears to have caught a slight cold while on pleasure excursion in the Harbor of Port Jackson. From this cold he partially recovered, but on receipt of the news of the death of his grand-mother Marie Amelie, ex Queen of the French, an amount of physical prostration ensued from which the unfortunate Prince never recovered. He died on the 24th of May.

The Prince de Condé left England with the intention of visiting the Australian Colonies, China, Japan and India.

We copy the following letter from the columns of the *Shanghai Recorder*, but are afraid that the Editor has been made the victim of another "sell."

To the Editor of the *SHANGHAI RECORDER*.

MR. EDITOR.—Runners have been current for some time that the United States of North America have designs of territorial conquest in Asia, and that the recent

visit of Mr. Burlingame to America had connection with these designs. I desire to make known through your columns that I have recently heard some things which indicate that this is only too true. It was at first thought that an island should be purchased upon the coast in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Yangtze; but since it would be a matter of time to draw trade thither, the bold stroke has been decided upon of taking possession of Shanghai.

Strangely enough, the moment determined upon for the inauguration of the movement is likely to see Europe in the throes of a gigantic war. America will then be able to carry out the project without interference; strangely too the attempt of the Government of France to set up an Imperial rule here will afford America the pretext she wishes. When might is right, the strongest will prevail.

Thus commences the disintegration of China.—Respectfully yours, WICKÉ.

FOURTEEN men captured at various times at East point and Wanchai recently, were on the 14th arraigned on suspicion of being implicated in the piracy on board the "Casar" on the 15th of June. The Honble J. C. Whyte Esq. presided and Mr Francis appeared on behalf of seven prisoners captured at Wanchai. Captain Seluck and seven of his crew were examined and seven of the prisoners were identified as having boarded the "Casar". The further investigation of the case was postponed.

The tenor of the judgment given in the case of Rowett v. the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steam-boat Company seems to have been generally anticipated by the Community. It is so obviously impossible to determine what index of time should be considered the standard in a case of this sort that the decision was what was expected. It might be well however for Companies to announce by what clock they intend starting their boats—not as a necessity but as a matter of public convenience and for their own interests.

We learn that a very liberal offer was made by the Company to pay the expenses incurred by the plaintiff, provided it were not considered as a precedent for future claims of a similar nature, but that this offer was declined.

We learn that our informant was mistaken in stating that there was no intention of commuting the sentences of any of the pirates condemned to death. It is now stated that three will undergo the extreme penalty of the law on Friday morning next at an early hour, within the precincts of the Gaol. The other two, it appears, turned Queen's evidence and were instrumental in the arrest of the fourteen prisoners, who were examined on Saturday last and yesterday at the Police Court, and the sentence of death passed upon them has been probably commuted to deportation for life. Nothing particular was elicited in the examination of the 14 pirates, just mentioned, by the Hon. J. C. Whyte, Esq. yesterday, but we believe that seven of them are committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

SEVERAL junks left this port on the 15th instant, with various quantities of Opium on board, and one of these crafts was attacked by a piratical native vessel just outside the Lyce-moon passage and, we believe, successfully so. One of the Gumboots although in a leaky condition got up steam, and went in pursuit—but owing to the leak increasing had to return without accomplishing her object of capturing the pirate.

The action taken by certain firms against the Commercial Bank being considered as sharp practice, as it was a departure from their word as pledged by their representatives at the late meeting of shareholders, was met by a counter piece of diplomacy, the available assets having been transmitted to England by the last steamer. Under the circumstances it is difficult to blame the manager, for if people would not keep faith with him he was obliged to act as he judged best for the great body of creditors. We do not commend the resolution but a promise is a promise and should be acted up to.

H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême is now at Canton and is expected to return to-morrow or next day. He will have been presented to the Chinese Authorities to-day.

The three pirates under sentence of execution for to-morrow morning have thus far made no confession and behave in the indifferent way usually to be expected from men of their occupation. The Chinese also as a nation regard death (compensatively) with such indifference that this is not astonishing. The promise of some help to their families, if they have any, would probably elicit some important information relative to their accomplices in the crime for which they are to suffer.

We are glad to learn that the desertion of the piratical island of Pak-sui by the Mandarin garrison left in charge of the place, has not passed unnoticed. The Acting Viceroy of Kwangtung has, it is reported, degraded the Brigadier who performed this exploit, and has despatched an expedition to reconquer the island.

THE NIENFEI.
 (From the North-China Herald, July 7.)

The strength of the Nienfei on the north bank of the Yangtze appears more formidable than has been hitherto believed. They have been looked on as simple bandits or robbers with no power of cohesion, whom the first breath of an approaching army, more especially of Li-hung-chang's disciplined troops, would disperse to the four winds of heaven. Recent occurrences tend to dispel this impression, and must have gravely shaken the viceroy's confidence in

the force he has been so carefully forming. We mentioned some time ago the dispatch of bodies of troops into the neighbourhood of Yangchow, to oppose the rebels who had appeared in considerable force in the northern portion of this province, and in common with their master, anticipated that they would easily accomplish their object. The event, however, has not justified these expectations; with the single exception of Pan, a general who formerly held command of the Sung-kiang district, every leader who has come into collision with these much despised robbers, has met with defeat and disaster. One of Li-hung-chang's especial friends and proteges, Liu, who was associated in command with a Frenchman named Pinel, has lost all his guns and a large proportion of his men; while Li Jot-tai, a younger brother of the viceroy, whose name will be remembered as that of the most unsuccessful general in this province during the Taiping struggle, has been completely routed. He succeeded in ingeniously enclosing his men by a circle of Nien-fei and losing nine tenths of them killed or made prisoners, besides 2,000 stand of Enfield rifles. What became of the owners of the latter, our information does not explain; but seeing that out of 1,900 cavalry only 100 escaped, we may infer the fate of the infantry cannot have been much better.

The daily reports of battle, slaughter and pillage which reached us during the time of the rebellion in this neighbourhood, have so familiarised us with the vicinity of war that we listen with a careless ear to these details of Imperialist successes or reverses. Yet the effects of the occurrences we report, may be most important. This is the first time the Nienfei have come in collision with the highly vaunted troops of Kiangsu. The latter, who had been drilled and drilled, and drilled, that foreign weapons and discipline could lead; the glory of all that had been done in Kiangsu floated on their banners. They were the soldiers of Li-hung-chang; the actual suppressor of the Taiping rebellion. And now, they have been shamefully defeated by an untrained and undisciplined horde; the confidence which their presence gave to those districts bordering on the Nienfei country is lost, and the weapons from which so much was expected have gone to add to the strength of their adversaries. Enquiry naturally arises as to the cause of these reverses, and whether either leaders or men possess the knowledge of foreign tactics with which they are credited. We think not, and doubt much whether the defeats they have just experienced be not an exemplification of the old adage, that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It is fair to say that Li Jot-tai's mistake was not in going to Europe, but in going there they were armed with European weapons. But Lin and Pinel's men were looked on as the essence of perfection, equal to the best troops who ever drilled on the plains of Aldershot; whereas in reality their whole knowledge amounted to an ability to shuffle through a few movements on the parade ground, which the presence of an enemy would completely upset, and Liu himself is ignorant even of the words of command to direct the troops in a certain and well defined manner liable to defeat than if they had never heard a foreign word of command and relied entirely on their own native tactics. In their own way, they can cope with their countrymen more or less successfully; but when endeavouring to utilise their European drill in front of an enemy, both officers and men lose their heads and manoeuvre into a state of hopeless confusion, in which they are worse than helpless. Even when the men have acquired a certain amount of the lore which their European drill instructor has been so perseveringly endeavoring to teach, the ignorance of the mandarin in command, who has never even attended drill, completely nullifies it. We have even heard of an instance in which a regiment that had been brought to a very fair knowledge of foreign drill, were made to leave their bayonets at home, and take the field with their flags in the old Indian fashion as if they had never been drilled at all. Of course their commander knew nothing of his duties, and was afraid to show this ignorance before his men who knew better than himself. The general, Liu, whom we have already mentioned, is one of the class we describe; he is a scholar of high attainments according to the Chinese standard, and not deficient in ability, but as a military man has never done anything but incur misfortune and disgrace. During the Taiping rebellion in this province, he always held command of a corps so drilled and drilled, which have reached us of the state of his camp do not indicate any great ability or energy on the part of the commandant. It will be seen that we incline to attribute the misfortunes which have overtaken Li-hung-chang's forces, more to incompetence on the part of the leaders, than to the incompetence of the men themselves. Hardly any soldiers in the world will fight well under officers in whom they have no confidence. The Chinese are no exception to the rule, and in their case this confidence is especially required, as new tactics with which they are imperfectly acquainted, are necessarily a source of confusion. If His Excellency will devote to the training of generals, a little of the energy he has been bestowing on the drill of his men and accumulation of arms, he may attain the object at which he aims; the possession of a force with which no other in China can cope. At present his efforts are wasted, simply from the want we have indicated.

POLICE COURT.
 Saturday, July 14, 1866.

Before the Honble J. C. Whyte, Esq.

Fourteen men, captured at various times at East Point and Wanchai were this morning arraigned on suspicion of being implicated in the piracy on board the British barque "Casar" on the 15th June. Mr Francis appeared for the first seven prisoners, those who were captured at Wanchai.

Captain Seluck appeared on behalf of seven prisoners captured at Wanchai. Captain Seluck and seven of his crew were examined and seven of the prisoners were identified as having boarded the "Casar". The further investigation of the case was postponed.

By Mr Francis.—I never saw second prisoner before. Fifth prisoner I recollect particularly because I saw him remove the "Casar's" gun on board the "Casar". I do not think I could recollect all the faces of the pirates who came on board.

Prisoners had no questions to ask.

Cheung Ah-long, steward on board the "Casar", deposes. I was on board the "Casar" on the 15th of June. The vessel was attacked by pirates in the morning. I was in the cabin, but came on deck I saw about 45 men on board. They were all armed. I identify the ninth and tenth prisoners. I am quite sure of those two. They took away all my property. None of it has been returned.

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They were all armed; some with swords, others with rifles. &c. Two stinkpots were thrown on board of us. They injured the ship, but no one of the crew. I am sure of those three. They came on board. I am quite positive about it. We had a cargo of Rice. A portion of it was removed by the pirates. All our clothes and in fact all private property, also instruments, charts, &c. were taken. They left me at night. Next morning I tried to get to Amoy, but not being able to do so I returned to Hongkong. I reached this port on the 10th instant.

Mr Francis.—The third and fourth prisoners I recognize because I saw them on board. They were also in the Cabin and I know them, therefore, quite well. I had principally Cargo Rice on board. I do not know exactly how much Rice was taken. By the Court.—The vessel is now discharging at Amoy. Prisoners had no questions to ask.

Chang Asan, Carpenter, deposes. I recollect the 15th of June. I was on board the "Casar". I recollect more than 20 men coming on board. It was daylight. The men were armed, some with pistols, some with swords. I was in the hold of the Ship with the mate, and was called by the pirates to come on deck. I identify the 5th and 6th prisoners. I saw them on the Junk and subsequently on board the "Casar". He, the 9th prisoner, came on board at about 6 o'clock. I know him particularly because he took away my property. He is now wearing my jacket (I pocket taken off and examined). I certainly saw property. I have no doubt whatever about those three men. They fired several shots. The chief mate was hurt but by an accident. The cargo consisted of Rice.

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been cast into the dust, but that the armed exertions of France had been fully indemnified, with a very handsome balance besides, from the revenues of these conquered heathens. Sweet consolation lay in this idea; but other rewards were promised by the future. What if every missionary priest who penetrated the interior with a passport from the Legation of Peking, were a herald of the political supremacy of France, no less than of the moral supremacy of the Pope? What if, in making a proselyte, he at the same time created a willing subject of the Emperor? Here was the key to that problem of conquest in the East which has so long been the day-dream of Paris; and in skilful hands the key has not been slow in turning in the wards of Chinese repugnance.

For years past, every missionary has worked with the consciousness of unfailing protection through right or wrong; every Chinaman has known that strenuous advocacy and assistance were held out to him, as the tempting reward of an easy reverence before a Catholic in lieu of a Buddhist shrine. The consequences have been inevitable, and the spread of Roman Catholicism throughout China is evidenced in the imposing plans for cathedrals, monasteries and schools which are on foot everywhere, from the Yangtze to the borders of the Gulf of Hwang-hai and Szechuan. Up to the present, however, the system by which these results have been obtained has been a tacit one; or it might be said that the huge mass of political possibilities was still in that state of incipient crystallization of which chemists speak, in which fibres shoot out, and cross each other without apparent symmetry or design. Now, however, the order which was doubtless foreseen from the first by the powerful composition of the first general, begins to develop itself; and it will be well if the resulting angles do not obstruct inconveniently upon the surrounding world. To abandon metaphor, we learn upon undoubted authority that the Chinese Government has entered into a species of compact or treaty with the French Minister, in virtue of which all converts to Roman Catholicism are specifically withdrawn from primary jurisdiction on the part of their own authorities, and are placed under the protection as well as control of the priests ministering to their respective congregations, who are to have the right of examining all charges against converts, before action may be taken against accused individuals by the Chinese magistrates. The Bishop or Vicar Apostolic of each province is moreover invested with a species of official character, in virtue of which he is to be entitled to correspond directly with the high Provincial authorities on behalf of converts and on religious matters generally, becoming thus a sort of ecclesiastical Consul general, with as many subordinate consuls as there are priests in his diocese. It is a singular reflection that the desire of the Czar to exercise a somewhat similar protectorate over the christian subjects of the Porte, was one ostensible cause of the last Russian war.

That a convention of this kind, creating so vast an *imperium sub imperio*, and apparently designed with the especial purpose of giving France some hundreds of *casar-belli* whenever she shall stand in need of any, could have been entered into, save under direct compulsion, by the Chinese Government, seems almost incredible; and we should certainly have refused belief to the reports that have reached us on the subject, had we not indubitable information of its having been officially proclaimed in general of the provinces, and of its having been acted upon already in several cases. The questions that remain to be solved are, under what pressure has the Cabinet of Peking yielded to this extraordinary invasion of the Imperial sovereignty; and what are to be the results?

Under the circumstances, considering how much it had recently yielded, it is easy to understand how reluctant Sir Rutherford Alcock must have been to press the Chinese Government to a concession of the privilege sought for, in the case of the three little steamers.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

From correspondence published below, it will be seen that the Shanghai Rangers have handed over the liberal sum of £1,474.50 to the trustees of the Ladies' Bazaar Fund, on account of the performance given by the Rangers Dramatic Corps in aid of the Fund, in November last.

A meeting of the trustees of the Bazaar Fund, for the purpose of considering the revised Land Regulations, at which, we regret to learn, M. de Montmorency was too unwell to attend. An understanding was come to, that in case of dispute between the Municipal Council and any resident in the English or American concession, the case should be tried before the national consul of the r-cusant. The question of Port Dues was brought forward, but nothing clearly decided on.

MEETING OF COMMERCIAL BANK CREDITORS.

MR. MYER, Counsel to the Corporation, said, Mr. Maclellan, the Manager at Shanghai had called a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of laying before them a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Shanghai branch, and of receiving their sanction to the liquidation of the branch. The statement was read, and the liquidation of the branch was agreed to. The statement was read, and the liquidation of the branch was agreed to.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN CHINA.
 (From the North-China Daily News.)

The connection between the Roman Catholic missionary system in China and the official action of the representatives of the French Government, although in a measure occult, is nevertheless from time to time sufficiently betrayed to the public to render a study of its tendencies instructive as well as interesting. It is indeed a lucky circumstance for the interests of the French Emperor in this part of the world—or at any rate for the manufacture of such interests—that a traditional policy invests him with the championship of the Roman propaganda. He must find deep satisfaction in the reflection that the victorious arms of France, aided in some degree by the auxiliary battalions of Great Britain, have not only thrown open the gates of the Celestial Empire to the world, but have also accomplished the far higher and more salutary work of throwing down the barriers of heathenism before the mild and unambitious apostles of the doctrines of truth. His joy may have been troubled by the reflection that, side by side with this victory, went also a similar concession to the Protestant disseminators of error; but the grief may have been assuaged by the thought that, not only had the heathen

Hayes wished to know whether holders of drafts which had not reached home, were creditors on this branch or on London; whether those drafts had been included in the liabilities of this branch or not.

Mr. Myburgh replied that only £10,000 of acceptances were on their way home, while remittances had been made from hence to the amount of £24,000 which would reach home after the expiration. All the banks and head offices were believed, able to meet the claims on them.

Mr. Myburgh then met its own liabilities?

Mr. Myburgh remarked that, unless every branch was able to meet its liabilities, it was hardly likely the debts would be paid off at any one place, until it had been ascertained how the general assets stood.

Mr. Myburgh inferred from the letter of the collector to the Bank that the shareholders would not be likely to be called on for any additional payment, and consequently that the assets would suffice to cover all liabilities and enable the official liquidator to pay off the debts of this branch and remit home any surplus. He might inform the shareholders that no payments had been made since the suspension, except in one or two cases, in which security for the amount paid had been handed in.

Mr. Myburgh supposed that no creditor of any one branch could be paid off until it had been ascertained whether the general assets would suffice to meet the general debts.

passing between Santa Cruz and Solomon's Archipelago; June 18th crossed the Equator, in long. 158 E. passed over where the Caroline and Island is laid down upon the map. The vessel saw no appearance of land; 22d sighted Guam Island; 30th in lat. 20 N. long. 133 E. encountered strong S. W. Monsoons, and frequent squalls in one of which split the ship's sails. July 4th sighted Tia Pin Shan Islands; at 9 A.M. and at noon 42, lat. 25.50 S. long. 124.50 E. as there is some uncertainty of its position and also of the position of Recruit Island reported on March John Lyle of the ship Recruit went on March 12th 1861 kept a good look out for the island all day being about 10 miles from its position at noon, but could see no other land than Raleigh Rocks. I am of opinion no such island exists in that position having passed close to the same place several times before and saw no appearance of anything of the sort. July 7th, noon passed Yule Island having had a light S. E. wind from lat. 24 N. July 8th noon took a Pilot off the Saddle; 30 days out, arrived in port yesterday.

Ships loading at Sydney for Shanghai—*Golden Star, Pegasus, Singapore, Little Castle, y-ching, B. adu, The Wren, Talle, General C. A. Field, China, B. A. de, Mary Lattson and Gaudin.*

British barque *John Paul*, Feb. 18th left Liverpool. Experienced strong breezes from N. E. to N. W. up to the Equator, light S. E. winds to lat. 15 N. Thence to Cape Verde encountered a succession of strong gales from S. E. and E. with a heavy sea breaking over the ship, which stove in the bulwarks. Latter part of the passage variable winds with thick weather and much rain; July 6th arrived at Shanghai.

Br. Bag *Chilmore*, Feb. 17th left Cork. Experienced light variable winds West of the Cape of Good Hope. Thence to St. Paul's moderate wind; from St. Paul's to Santa Straits strong gales; wind variable to a very high sea. Outside the Saddle Islands a strong S. E. gale with much rain and fog. July 7th arrived at Shanghai.

The Dut. Bag. *Hermes Maria Elizabeth*, Aug. 6th left Amsterdam, with a cargo of machinery for the Japanese. Experienced severe pieces of weather on the passage out and lost a number of sails. Feb. 20th, arrived at Nagasaki. June 29th left Nagasaki with a cargo of coals. July 1st encountered a severe storm, setting from the S. E. Bar. 29th, a high sea with heavy rain and fog; 2nd, wind moderated. Arrived on the 6th of July at Shanghai.

Br. Bag. *John Bull*, Feb. 18th left Cardiff Mar. 16th crossed the Equator. Lat. 39.12 S. Long. 18.12 E. Meridian of Cape of Good Hope. Experienced a succession of heavy gales from the Cape until after passing St. Paul's Island. Ship under close reefed top sails, the sea making ponto breaches over her fore and aft. Light variable winds and calms in the Straits of Sunda. July 1st encountered a violent gale from S. E. accompanied with much rain and fog. July 5th the Eastern Islands bearing N. E. distant 10 miles, thick, wind moderating. Thence to Shanghai, light winds and thick weather. July 6th arrived at Wusung, and here on the 7th.

The British brig *Sarah* from Hongkong reports passing, off the north end of Formosa, several pieces of wreck, the body of a European sailor and a Chinese sampan full of water, which were supposed to be long to some European vessel wrecked in that neighbourhood.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, Canton, July 18th, 1866.
The undersigned makes public herewith, for general information, the amended regulations of a Despatch from H. B. the Superintendent of Customs with reference to the anchorage of British Vessels, other than Steamers, at Whampoa.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS, TO D. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., C.B., H.B.M. CONSUL.
CANTON, July 14th, 1866.

The Superintendent of Customs has to refer the Honorable Consul's attention to the fact that, from the first commencement of foreign trade at Canton, the anchorage of Whampoa has been the spot selected as the best adapted by nature for the accommodation of foreign vessels, and Chinese and foreign officials have been appointed to maintain supervision at that place. Of late years, since the opening of other Ports, foreign merchants have largely employed sea-going steamers, in consequence whereof the Superintendent's predecessor, moved by a desire to give facility to passengers by these vessels, conceded the privilege to such steamers of anchoring at Canton and they have availed themselves of this to load and discharge cargo also. Latterly, however, sailing vessels have in numerous instances sought to follow the example thus set, and when the Superintendent has ordered them to remove to the anchorage at Whampoa, the masters have given vent to protests based on the grounds that no actual prohibition has hitherto been in existence. If the principle be once established, however, the Superintendent apprehends that in future much trouble will be occasioned on shore by the crews of vessels; and with the view of obviating this possibility, he thinks it his duty to establish a regulation on the subject and to notify the same to the Consular Body to be placed by them on record as a perpetual prohibition. He therefore requests that the Honorable Consul will notify the British Mercantile community to the effect that henceforward with the exception of sea-going Steamers which will still be permitted to come up to Canton (but will be required to anchor at Whampoa) should objectionable declare themselves, all foreign vessels must anchor at Whampoa and shall not be permitted to enter the river near Canton, as will be in conformity with the ancient regulations. The Superintendent accordingly makes this communication and takes the opportunity etc., etc.

Translated by,
(Signed) WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS,
Vice Consul.

POLICE COURT.

Before the Hon. J. C. Whyte Esq.
Tuesday, 17th June, 1866.

Mr. Kresser, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company had yesterday been summoned to the Police Court by the Hon. J. C. Whyte Esq. on the value of 50,000 Dollars belonging to Mr. Anderson, Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. The case in consequence of Mr. Pollard's absence was postponed until to-day at 3 o'clock, when it was resumed, the Hon. J. C. Whyte Esq. presiding.

Mr. Barnard appeared for Mr. Anderson, and Messrs. Pollard and Hazell for Mr. Kresser.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Barnard stating that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Anderson as manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. To this Mr. Pollard objected, inasmuch as the Agra Bank could not sue through its Agent; he also protested against any evidence as to anything that had occurred previous to the present charge being made.

Mr. Barnard then stated that he appeared for Mr. Anderson as attorney to the Agra and Masterman's Bank against Mr. Kresser, Manager of the H. K. and Shanghai Banking Co. Limited, for the illegal detention of \$50,000 in Notes, the property of his client, and asked for restitution of these Notes. He proceeded, he said, under section 60 of ordinance, which he read. He also stated that defendant had been guilty of fraud at least, if not larceny, and trusted the case would be summarily dealt with. He could only demand summarily with cases for amounts under \$25,000 out of \$50,000 was beyond his power.

Mr. Barnard then proposed that his learned friend, the opposing Counsel, should admit the receipt of the Notes.

Mr. Pollard, however, would admit nothing of the sort, and called the attention of his Worship to the fact that his learned friend was proceeding under section 60 of ordinance. Mr. Barnard then submitted to begin de novo the whole case.

Mr. Pollard, Shroff to the Agra and Masterman's Bank, states.

I remember Saturday last. I was at the Bank at 11 o'clock on that day. I saw the Comptroller—I saw some of the Shroffs. I saw the first Clerk—I gave the Notes to the Comptroller. Several Shroffs were also present. No one else. I gave the Notes to exchange for money. Some of them were exchanged. Ten thousand Dollars were exchanged. I did not take them out of the Bank.

The Comptroller prevented me from taking the money away. The Comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is Huetee. I saw two Europeans, Mr. Kresser and his first Clerk, during the proceedings. Mr. Kresser took the Notes, and gave them to the Comptroller, who placed them in the Chest.

By Mr. Pollard. I took the Notes for the Agra Bank. Mr. Anderson saw the Notes placed in the Safe, the box containing them was sealed, and he took the Key. I saw \$15,000 paid for a cheque, and \$10,000 of these were sent in Silver to the Agra Bank.

By the Court.—I took \$50,000 to the Safe. I saw that amount placed in the Safe.

By Mr. Barnard.—Mr. Anderson did not see the \$50,000 placed in the box. Mr. Kresser took the Key.

Mr. Anderson.—I am manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank.—I have a power of Attorney to act for the Bank. I undertook to produce it when required. I sent the Notes on Saturday to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be exchanged. I went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank after I had seen Mr. Kresser. Mr. Kresser told me that he had been advised by his Counsel not to part with a long story written upon them, purporting that my Bank was indebted to his for a certain amount.

I kept the key of the box containing the Notes until Monday, when I offered it to Mr. Kresser, who refused to take it, but I left it on his desk. I then offered to take the Notes if he would hand them to me at once as they were. He refused, saying he must see his counsel first. I showed Mr. Kresser a Note received from Mr. Dent.

This Note simply stated.—Your Notes will be returned.—stay legal proceedings. I then engaged to stay proceedings for an hour. In the meantime I proposed that Mr. Hazell should affix his initials to each Note, but I refused to allow Mr. Kresser to take all the numbers. I heard no more of the Notes after that. Mr. Kresser said no numbers had been taken yet. I received two letters from the Hongkong Bank to-day (Contents read) one letter contained an offer to surrender the Notes. I returned an answer, declining to receive the Notes on the terms stated. The second letter offered to pay the Notes under protest.

I returned an answer to that, there being no time.

By Mr. Pollard.—Mr. Kresser told me under the circumstances he must decline returning me the Notes. I spoke to him both as Mr. Victor Kresser as well as manager of the Bank. Had we been friends I do not think Mr. Kresser would have come to me to make the communication he did. I know he made the communication on behalf of the Bank. I know a Visit was taken out against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Saturday afternoon.

I really do not know how it was worked. I have not seen it. I gave instructions to commence proceedings. All my communications were made with Mr. Kresser as manager of the Bank. I recollect a conversation with you yesterday in the Club Verandah. If you will let me see the Note you now hold in your hand perhaps that will refresh my memory. I do not recollect that Note being read to me yesterday. I do not remember Mr. Barnard telling me, not to read that Note, nor had I ever seen it before. (By some means here Mr. Barnard got hold of the Note in question, and it took some time before he made up his mind to return it to the Court.) I stand here as manager of the Agra Bank, or as Attorney for the same.

Mr. Barnard.—I move for a criminal trial inasmuch as the Defendant had no right whatsoever to retain the money he stole. The learned Gentleman then read a long Extract from a lawbook to substantiate his motion.

He would also like to know whether the H. & S. B. Company would have offered to return the money unless they did consider that they were not entitled to it. No debt was yet proved, and even if one existed the claim must be substantiated before any money could be set against it. He requested the return of the Notes and trusted his Worship would give an order to that effect.

The Magistrate then stated that he considered it best to dismiss the summons and that it had better be taken to a Civil Court and tried by a jury.

Mr. Pollard after this made a few remarks. He stated he would have been glad to see his learned friend on Section 60. He would then have proved that his client as banker, agent or factor had a good claim against the Agra Bank, and would have been justified in retaining their property. The facts were these. The Notes and cheque were presented on behalf of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. That Bank is indebted to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company. The Agra had stopped payment, and its Notes are no longer negotiable having been presented and refused. Bank Notes in law

are promissory Notes. In this case the Notes presented were the Hongkong and Shanghai Company's own promissory Notes and were not cashed, because the Agra Bank owned it a larger sum than the Notes represented. His learned friend had used very strong expressions such as fraud and larceny, but he did not think they were warranted. Mr. Kresser, his client, could at all events not be proceeded against, the corporation or Shareholders were the men to be summoned. He trusted his client would be discharged, and that the Magistrate would express his opinion that it was altogether an ill advised proceeding.

His Honor then dismissed the case, and expressed his opinion that the action should never have been brought in this form. The accusation of having done away with \$50,000 especially against a respectable Gentleman was rather a serious one. Mr. Barnard had attempted to prove under Section 60 that Mr. Kresser had acted in a fraudulent manner. So far from doing so, he thought that Gentleman had acted in a very straightforward manner. Mr. Kresser might or might not have a right to the money. That question he did not decide. No fraudulent intent could be for one moment imputed to Mr. Kresser, inasmuch as the key containing the money in dispute had at once been returned to Mr. Anderson. It was much to be regretted that the Summons was ever taken out, as there was no foundation whatsoever for the charge.

This action was brought to recover the above sum on four several promissory notes (Agra Bank) commonly called Bank Notes, one for \$100 and three of 10 each.

F. dos Remedios sworn. I am Clerk to Mr. Pollard. I have four notes of the Agra Bank amounting to \$130. I received them on the 2nd July and went to the Agra Bank to get them changed. I found that the doors were closed and heard that payment had been suspended. This was about 10 A.M. To Mr. Barnard. I swear that previous to going to the bank; I was not aware that payment had been stopped.

With regard to a question, put by Mr. Barnard to the Plaintiff as to whether the notes had been received by the Plaintiff as an immediate or antecedent debt, Mr. Hazell objected to it on the ground that possession of the notes was quite sufficient, quoting from Eyles on bills.

Mr. Barnard mentioned that the objection would not rule here as the case cited had reference only to Bank of England notes and not to those of Country Banks.

His Honor said he would take a note of the objection but would admit the question. Plaintiff to Mr. Barnard.—The notes were not paid as an immediate debt, but for services already performed, the amount was due on the 30th June.

Adam Hay Anderson sworn. I am manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank. I closed the Bank in the usual course of business on Friday 29th and have not since reopened. I received orders from the board of directors, in London (letter produced from Gibson Thompson & Co. by Reuters Telegram from Gallie).

Mr. Hazell objected to the letter being put in as evidence.

Mr. Barnard objected as to whether Telegrams were not a means of notice.

His Honor said he would not allow this notice to be received.

Mr. Barnard submitted that the bank, as soon as it stopped payment and closed doors, came under the Bankruptcy act. The Bank was registered under the Limited Liability act of England; the only possible manner in which the plaintiff could get a decree would be in the Bankruptcy act.

Mr. Barnard contended that if the notes were paid it would be doing an act of injustice to the other creditors of the Bank.

Mr. Hazell argued that the mere stoppage of a Bank in this case did not make the Bank bankrupt, the Bank could not be made bankrupt according to the laws of the Colony.

His Honor said as there were some nice points to be considered he would reserve judgment until Tuesday next.

CONVERSION.

(From the *Shanghai Recorder*, July 7.)

The remarks we hear constantly in society, and various other equally significant symptoms, indicate plainly that we are gradually undergoing a change. We are beginning to be sensible of our own peculiarities. We write and utter criticisms on ourselves. New comers from home, and by modern means, are very different from those of England, and the States; and they are not now at once inclined to acquiesce in the innovations, and to recognize them promptly as improvements on the old world rules and the old world etiquette. In fact many of the arrivals of last year were inclined to regard certain Shanghai deviations from European customs as proofs not of advance but of degeneracy, and are now by no means willing to acquire a number of costly and unbecoming tricks in order to have the pleasure of unlearning them directly they get home again. After allowing liberally for the self reproach which arises on the first kindling of self consciousness, however, we cannot help thinking that we are criticizing ourselves a little too harshly. Our expenditure, our dinners, may our very table talk are in succession attacked, and are condemned. We pay through the nose for our food, we cook it abominably; while we are eating the ill served viands we talk like a set of idiots. This is, in a few words, the accusation which the *North-China Daily News* brings against the community. It is a little too bad. We protest against such sweeping denunciations. The recollection of a score of pleasant evenings rises in our minds and contradicts the statement. "Gentlemen," as Mr. Lawrence Sterne would say "this is not well done."

For the present we are inclined to confine our attention to the strictures on our conversation contained in the leader of yesterday's *Daily News*. We are informed that "the price of shirtings, the cost of the last chop of tea, the acquisition of silk, the rate of exchange and so on, varied with an occasional faint spasm of scandal are never falling and ever recurring subjects at the Shanghai dinner table." Now there can be no doubt that the merchants of Shanghai occasionally exchange ideas after dinner on

the all engrossing subject of business. When men come ten thousand miles away from home for the purpose of making money, it is not unnatural that they should often mention the means by which the object of their labours is supposed to be in process of attainment. But we emphatically deny that the Shanghai merchant talks more "shop" than any other man; indeed we have a dreary reminiscence of certain evenings spent at the Mess of the gallant—th—th—and—th, during which the conversation was limited to a much narrower field than it is in the Model Settlement, and the ill filled table of civilians. We have too a more dismal memory yet; we have the recollection of an evening passed in the ward room of certain English Men-of-War; and which closed upon us slowly and painfully pondering on the insupportable ways of the Admiralty, which decree that promotion shall never fall upon the brave or the deserving, and at last we satisfied ourselves that nothing but a miracle could account for the success of a Navy which gloriously according to its valour and the claims of the well connected and the imbecile.

The truth is that all professional men talk about their profession: Soldiers, Sailors, and Clergymen incessantly; Lawyers less offensively than any other class, though Physicians and Surgeons would be admirable neighbours at the dinner table, if the former would omit using the word "diagnosis" and the latter did not carve with a facility horribly suggestive of the Dissecting Room.

This Settlement contains men who have visited many countries, who have observed with attentive eyes the phenomena and scenery of the regions they have inhabited; who have been selected for the responsible duties they are called upon to fulfil, because they possess remarkable grasp of mind and thorough knowledge of their special branch of trade. When any one finds the conversation of such men rapid and dreamy it is just possible the defect may be in the listener not in the speakers.

IN THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.
July 16th, 1866.
Before the Hon. HENRY J. BALL, Esq., Acting Judge.

The Owners, Master, and Crew of the S. S. "Feisen," versus the French Barque "Hongkong." Mr. Pollard, Q. C. instructed by Mr. Hazell appeared for the Plaintiff.

The Hon. Julian Pannofoto instructed by Mr. Caldwell for the Defendant.

This action was brought to recover the above sum on four several promissory notes (Agra Bank) commonly called Bank Notes, one for \$100 and three of 10 each.

F. dos Remedios sworn. I am Clerk to Mr. Pollard. I have four notes of the Agra Bank amounting to \$130. I received them on the 2nd July and went to the Agra Bank to get them changed. I found that the doors were closed and heard that payment had been suspended. This was about 10 A.M. To Mr. Barnard. I swear that previous to going to the bank; I was not aware that payment had been stopped.

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the all engrossing subject of business. When men come ten thousand miles away from home for the purpose of making money, it is not unnatural that they should often mention the means by which the object of their labours is supposed to be in process of attainment. But we emphatically deny that the Shanghai merchant talks more "shop" than any other man; indeed we have a dreary reminiscence of certain evenings spent at the Mess of the gallant—th—th—and—th, during which the conversation was limited to a much narrower field than it is in the Model Settlement, and the ill filled table of civilians. We have too a more dismal memory yet; we have the recollection of an evening passed in the ward room of certain English Men-of-War; and which closed upon us slowly and painfully pondering on the insupportable ways of the Admiralty, which decree that promotion shall never fall upon the brave or the deserving, and at last we satisfied ourselves that nothing but a miracle could account for the success of a Navy which gloriously according to its valour and the claims of the well connected and the imbecile.

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Robert Carroll, sworn.—I was Captain of the *Feisen* on the 23rd February last. On the evening of the 23d, I received a communication. I saw the French Consul. I communicated with the Agents of the Company. The *Feisen* went from Hongkong to Macao on the night of the 23d. There were extra supplies—a 12-pounder, 12 Muzzle men with muskets and 60 tons of Coal. I proceeded down the coast. I did not know where the vessel was. I intended going down St. John's. The pilot reported a vessel on shore. We found her hard and fast ashore 12 miles S. W. of the straits about 35 miles from Macao. I went on board the ship and went with an armed boat's crew, with Mr. Ruhl, the purser. The person who addressed me told me he was the Chief Officer. I found *Feisen* made preparation for towing the ship off at highwater. I went part of the crew on board. We gradually moved a little with the sea. A swell rolling in drove her back. The tide fell and we ceased towing. We lost an anchor. We were obliged to anchor several times. The Captain complained of his wound and begged me to return to Macao. I went on board and told the people I was going. I went because of the anchor and the complaint of the Captain. There were men in the boats. Boats were shoving off.—I went to Macao I returned next morning. I took 13 armed men from the *Feisen*. I first sighted her about 8— and out at about 9 o'clock. I saw boats shoving off. I fired seven shots with a rifle. I steamed right alongside and lightened the ship. When we had been on board the *Feisen* came up. Lieutenant Eaton came on board.—About 2 or 2.30 we commenced towing. We were towing until 4.30. When we got off I assisted in about 2 hours. At about 4 to 5 she gave way. We got her head round and got her into deep water. We broke one hawser in five places we took her hawser in two places. I then anchored. The *Feisen* was carried away at night. I went back to Macao from 6 till 12.30. I took her in tow and towed her into Hongkong. There was a very heavy ground swell. On the 24th there were heavy gusts of wind. The *Feisen* rolled a great deal. I had to ease her down several times. I blew nearly a gale of wind in six hours. We had to pay out 55 fathoms of cable.

Cross-examined by the Hon. J. Pannofoto.

I told the Captain I was coming back the next day, and I told the Mate my great object was to get the Captain away. We had a higher wind on Sunday and calmer weather. She was in danger coming over that night. I was not in danger. I never saw the *Feisen* roll so much before.

(Court adjourned until Tuesday, the 24th instant.)

JULIUS CAESAR.

(Athenian.)

After no little delay, this second instalment of Napoleon's Life of Caesar is made public; more than a year having elapsed between the issue of the first and second volumes. Comprising the events which intervened between the appointment of Caesar to the government of Gaul and the crossing of the Rubicon, this second volume contains some of the most interesting and important circumstances of the great Roman's life, from which the imperial author does not fail to deduce political lessons and to suggest political parallels, more or less acceptable according to the creed of the reader, but always full of meaning. The value of this history, indeed, is to be found in its facts. Through the Emperor's will read, the real point and pith of his work lie in the modern application of certain historic facts, rather than in the mere scholarship. Since the publication of the first volume, "Caesarism" has become a creed and a party-word, and men will look into the pages of this present volume as anxiously as they would look into those of a Sibylline book—seeking to discover thereby the will of the gods and the fate of empires. They will find material for speculation, whichever way they read the imperial mind.

To the antiquary and the historian of Western Europe, this volume will present an special interest. It has been understood that, for many years, Caesar's wars in Gaul have been a favorite subject of study with Napoleon the Third, and since he ascended the imperial throne, he has caused extensive surveys and excavations to be made on the sites of the principal events related in the "Commentaries" of the great commander, such as could only be made under the directions of a powerful and wealthy sovereign. The result has been in the highest degree important, and the discoveries made, especially at Alesia (*Aleia*) and Puy d'Issolun (*Uxellodunnum*), are of the utmost interest and importance.

As a history, the Emperor's relation of Caesar's war in Gaul is one of considerable merit. With the advantage of using all the most recent labours of scholars on the subject, and of his own surveys above ground and excavations underneath, he has cleared up many obscure points, and given an accuracy to the narrative far beyond what was presented by any previous work. After a well-digested introductory chapter on the state of Gaul in the time of Caesar, we are introduced to that critical moment when Caesar hastened across the Alps into his new government to meet the invasion of the Helvetii.

The Emperor goes into a dissertation on the exact spots where Caesar embarked from Gaul and landed in Britain, and he fixes on Boulogne and Walmer. The former, as we know, was also chosen by Napoleon the First, when he contemplated a similar expedition; and Napoleon the Third says: "It is worthy of remark, that the reason which determined Caesar to depart from Boulogne were the same as those which decided the choice of Napoleon the First in 1804. Notwithstanding the difference of the times and the armies, the nautical and practical conditions had not changed. The Emperor chose Boulogne, says M. Thiers, because this port had long been proved to be the best point of departure for an expedition directed against England,—he chose Boulogne because its port is formed by the little river, the Liane, which allowed him, with a little labour, to shelter twelve or thirteen hundred vessels." Another coincidence to be noticed is, that certain flat-bottomed boats, constructed by order of the Emperor, had almost the same dimensions as those of Caesar—their great inconvenience in both cases being the ease with which they drifted.

After detailing the wars of Caesar, the Emperor doubles back upon a summary, adding an account, as he proceeds of the political events and intrigues at Rome, the recall of Cicero, the quarrels of Pompey, the ambition of Clodius, and by his death the narrowing of the issue to the struggle between Caesar and Pompey. The reflections on the death of Clodius are singular, as an instance of the Emperor's fatalism, and how he regrets even before the call of Caesar's rather as puppets than as movers: "Thus, by the simple accidents of his life, Clodius seems to have been destined to call forth the elements of discord which the Republic contained within her bosom. He is surprised in the house of Caesar's wife, during a religious sacrifice, and this violation of the mysteries of the

Bona Dea leads to a fatal schism among the first bodies of the State. His accusation irritates the popular party; his acquittal separates the knightly order from the Senate. The animosity with which he is pursued makes him a formidable party chief, who sends Cicero into exile, who makes Pompey tremble, and who accelerates the elevation of Caesar. His death will rouse up all the popular passions, and will inspire so much fear in the opposite faction that it will forget its enmities and jealousies to throw itself into the arms of Pompey; and from one end of Italy to the other all the people will be in arms."

As remarkable too, in its way, is the clever and suggestive reasoning by which it is sought to be shown that the Republic had failed to ensure order within on peace without; and thus to establish the popular instinct, which is rarely deceived, saw the salvation of the Republic in the power of one alone, the aristocratic party, on the contrary, saw only danger in the general inclination towards one man. Indeed, the whole of this last part of the second volume abounds in traits and suggestive passages, and Caesar is evidently taken as the prototype now of the First, and now of the Third Napoleon—even more distinctly taken than in the previous volume; and a paragraph in the eighth chapter of the fourth book, setting forth why Caesar, who, for nine years, had shown so much ability and devotion to the cause of his country, met with so much animosity at home might have been written for the Bonapartes, changing only the proper names. And is this Caesar or Louis Napoleon himself?—Caesar began his political career by a trial, which is always successfully military, tribune, question, grand jurist, curator of the Appian Way, Edile, Urban Praetor, Proprietor in Spain, finally Consul, he could count these different testimonies of the public favour as so many victories obtained under the same flag against the same enemies. This was the cause of the violent passions of the aristocracy; they made one man alone responsible for the decadence of an order of things which was sunk in corruption and anarchy. In a short note, referring to the duration of the pro-consulate in Gaul, the parallelism so often indicated takes a more open expression in the following remarkable passage:—"In all times," says the Emperor, "we see the assemblies endeavour to shorten the duration of the power given by the people to a man not sympathetic with them. This is an example: the constitution of 1818 decided that the President of the French Republic should be nominated for four years. Prince Louis Napoleon was elected the 10th of December, 1848, and proclaimed on the 20th of the same month. His powers were to expire on the 20th of December, 1852. Now the Constituent Assembly which provided for the election of Prince Louis Napoleon fixed the term of his presidency on the second Sunday of the month of May, 1852, thus depriving him of seven months."

It is clear that Caesar was at all times governed by grand ideas, and that he was the friend of liberty and of the people, while Pompey—vain, false, intriguing, and selfish—was desirous of power merely for personal aggrandizement,—to show that the aristocratic party was composed of men like Pompey, only of a smaller calibre, and that they exposed as his cause for the same motives as those actuating him, while the people with their "admirable discernment" were with Caesar as the representative of their liberty, their greatness, and their strength,—to show that Caesarism and Bonapartism are identical, and that each meanly the salvation of society, and the general progress of humanity,—to show this, and for nothing but to show this,

SHANGHAI

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	COMMISSIONER OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DEPARTURE
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SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CORRESPONDING AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
Steamers							
Agamemnon	Middleton	B. str.	2379	July 11	Preston, Bencell and Co.		
Anna		Am. str.	70	Apr. 12	H. Pogg and Co	Laid up	
China	Schroon	B. str.	25		Fraumann and Co	Laid up	
Columbia	Stewart	B. str.	600	May 24	Glover and Co		
Confucius	Schroon	Ch. str.	285	June 20	Chinese Government		
Faust		— str.	30			Laid up	
Fire Queen	Gray	Am. str.	30	June 20	Russell and Co		
Ganges	Bernard	B. str.	1200	July 3	P. O. S. N. Co	Hongkong	Early
Greta	Edwards	Fr. str.	80		Wm. Ford and Co	Laid up	
Greif	Couchcock	B. str.	30		Cap. Partridge		
Labourdonnais	Peisost	Fr. str.	872	July 3	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	Mail
Nepaul	Dalvit	B. str.	541	July 2	P. O. S. N. and Co	Yokohama	
Nepaul	Simmons	Am. str.	80		T. J. Fale		
Pan-Loong	Atkins	Am. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co		
Shanyuan		B. str.	80		Fraumann and Co	Laid up	
Shooey-leen	Young	B. str.	492	July 3	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Cfoo & Taku	Early
Tapping-Nyo	Tristram	Fr. str.	20	June 23	Wm. Ford and Co		
Tasleu	Tubbs	Am. str.	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co		
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Whampoa	Earle	B. str.	115		D. Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbott, Lawrence	Brenhall	Am. sh.	1496	June 13	Order		
Adeline	Ramsey	B. bg.	213	July 8	A. M. Tibly and Co	Chefoo	Immediate
Agamemnon	George	B. bg.	930	June 1	W. R. Taylor	London	Early
Albatross	Widdie	Fr. bg.	350	June 1	Master		For charter
Anap-des	Wooruff	B. bg.	593	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Early
Blanchette	Oron	B. bg.	405	June 16	Sarnoe and Co	For charter	
Boat Tail Nag	Graham	B. str.	170	July 8	A. R. Tibly and Co		
Bolton	Kussel	B. str.	437	Aug. 25			
Brigstowe	Howard	B. str.	314	July 9	Order		

Chalgrove	Armstrong B. bk.	5.9 July 7	Smith, Kenney and Co
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Challenger	Brown	B. Cl.	877	June 11	W. Livingston & Co	London	Early
Chapman	Williams	B. sh	887	Apr. 6	Don. Williams & Co	London	Immedt.
Cobarg		B. sh	837	June 5	Turn, Brochers and Co	London	For, or charter
Conechia	Renteria	Sp. bk	468	June 27	Phillips, Moore and Co	London	
Coral Nymph	Winchester	B. bk	721	June 17	Phillips, Moore and Co	London	
		B. bk	363	June 10	Turn, Brochers and Co	London	
Cosmopolis	Morison	B. sh	730	June 1	J. J. Livingston and Co	London	Early
Delaware	Dupont	P.R. Ark.	300	June 2	W. C. Cassanant Co	London	
Duck	Long	B. sh	140	June 21	Turn, Brochers and Co	London	Laid up
Dunfield	Toms	d. sh	839	June 1	Turn, Brochers and Co	London	
Edith Bantfield	Mitchell	d. sh	834	July 8	Turn, Brochers and Co	London	
		B. sh	834	July 8	Turn, Brochers and Co	London	

Etta, Nicholson	Crosbie	B. sh.	904	July 11	Blain Tate and Co
Kilnborough	Smith	B. bk.	926	July 7	Smith, Kenney and Co

Kissia, Nicholson	Crosbie	b. sh.	904	July 11	Union Tate and Co		
Klenborough	Smith	b. sh.	926	July 11	Smith, Kennedy & Co	P. or charter	
Klobak, A.	Fox	b. bk.	44	July 9	W. H. H. and Co	P. or charter	
Kokumner	Waters	b. bk.	398	July 11	H. Hubner and Co	Repairing	
Kony	Waters	b. bk.	467	July 27	R. T. Tilly and Co	P. or charter	
Korner Minies	Olson	u. bk.	200	July 11	Pouss and Co		
Kut Vasa	Thompson	b. bk.	550	July 21	U. B. Livingston and Co	London	Early
Kutaba	W. H.	b. bk.	230	July 28	H. Hubner and Co	P. or charter	
Kyly	Fullerton	b. bk.	250	July 5	A. R. Tilly and Co		
Ker, M. Elizabeth	Pyker	u. bk.	400	July 7	Glover and Co		
Kly-Ryer	Layton	b. sh.	1012	June 18	A. Livingston and Co	London	Immediate
Kilman	Diamond	b. sh.	410	July 11	W. H. H. and Co	London	Early
Kjell	Duck	b. bk.	240	July 11	Praxar and Co		
John Bull	Harris	b. bk.	481	July 7	Logg Brothers		
John Paul	Curie	b. bk.	457	July 11	A. Livingston and Co		
John Stanton, Jr	White	b. sh.	724	June 20	Praxar and Co		
Knight "Snowdon	Harlan	b. sh.	655	July 11	W. H. H. and Co		
Kow, E. A.	Bengaline	b. sh.	331	June 3	Francman and Co	P. or charter	
Landswede	Spowart	b. sh.	715	June 24	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Maggie Leatie	Stephen	b. bk.	463	June 20	Praxar and Co		
Mantle L.	Heus	u. bk.	608	June 27	Clusina Dross and Co	P. or charter	
Maria Marie	Rey	b. sh.	384	June 27	Praxar and Co	P. or charter	
Margaret of Argyle	Hay	b. sh.	515	July 11	Miss Kennedy and Co		
Murud	Ouchton	b. sh.	1022	July 11	J. A. Macneson and Co		
Minister Pahnd	Pe Ross	D. sh.	639	June 27	F. Kross and Co	P. or charter	
Moring Star	Johnson	b. bk.	531	June 27	W. H. H. and Co	P. or charter	
Nelly	Simpson	U. bk.	406	June 27	Ulyphant and Co	P. or charter	
Neptune	Parkus	b. sh.	633	May 27	W. and U. S. N. Co		
Nipish	Wilson	u. bk.	275	June 27	F. Kross and Co	P. or charter	
Oceandis	Perst	b. sh.	478	May 27	Miss Kennedy and Co	P. or charter	
Orion	Clark	b. sh.	1298	June 27	Johnson and Co		
Peterborough	Orchard	b. bk.	560	June 18	A. M. H. and Co		
Petre	Jervis	b. sh.	287	May 31	John and Co	Laid up	
Renown	Adams	b. bk.	440	June 27	Praxar and Co		
Saltora Home	Tryant	b. sh.	1214	June 27	Praxar and Co		
Sam	Wigzell	b. bk.	425	June 27	Praxar and Co	P. or charter	
Sas Witch	Hayes	b. bk.	376	June 11	D. Sawson, Sons & Co	P. or charter	
Sir W. F. Williams	Wilson	b. sh.	970	July 5	Shaw, Broth. & Co	London	Early
Star of China	Wodge	b. sh.	798	June 27	Praxar and Co	London	Early
Summer Cloud	Byren	b. sh.	1131	June 27	Praxar and Co	Liverpool	Early
Tacon	Metter	b. sh.	352	June 11	A. Livingston and Co	P. or charter	
Vigil	Thomson	b. sh.	350	June 19	W. H. H. and Co	London	Bar

707 June 26 Hollida

Winifred Melhuish Duncan 18. 57. 707 June 26 Holiday Wise and Co

AMOY.

AMOV Shipping in Port.—Dutch barque, Palladas, Dutch barque, Emilie, Dutch barque, Petronella

Dutch Brig, Nippon, British barque, Annie Porter, Bremen Brig, Barth and Pauline, Prussian Brig, Bessie Senright, Spanish barque, Santa Luis

U. S. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Acorn,	store ship	—	—	—	Shanghai.

Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	409 C. L. Wadmore	Canton
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	801	Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	6	306 Comr. J. Round	Japan
Banterer,	sc. st. g. b.	3	616 Lieut. Toxkin	Hongkong
Barrado,	sc. stm. corv.	21	414 Capt. Boys	Shanghai

Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400/Lt. L. Wadsworth	Hongkong
Algerine,	sc. gun-ves.	1	300/	Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	3	300/Commr. J. Round	Japan
Barometer,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60/Lieut. Foskin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	sc. stm. corvt.	21	400/spt Boys	Shanghai
Basilik,	pad. stm. sloop	4	400/W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	Hongkong
Bonnet, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g. b.	6	60/	Japan
Bouard,	gun-boat,	3	60/Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat,	3	60/Lieut. Howard Kerr	Ningpo.
Comorant,	c.-st. gun. va.	4	200/Commr. G. D. Broad	Yokohama
Coquette,	sc. st. gun-va.	4	200/Commr. A. G. R. Roe	Hongkong
Cromandel,	pad. st. tender	4	150/	Japan
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60/	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat,	3	40/Lt. Hent	Ningpo
Firm,	gun-boat,	3	60/Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60/	Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat,	3	60/Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Amoy
Grasshopper	gun-boat	3	60/Lieut. J. C. Paterson	Amoy
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60/Lieut. Morrie	Chinking
Haughty,	gun-boat,	3	60/Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat,	3	60/Lieut. Luard	Fukien & Japan
Hepler,	store ship,	4	150/Suff Comr. Thain	Yokohama
Insolent,	gun-boat,	3	60/Lieut. F. Nicolas	Chien
Janus,	gun-boat,	3	40/Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Macao
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80/	Hongkong
Manila,	sc. st. deap. ves.	—	70/Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Hongkong
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital,	—	(Lt. Bernard, M.D. U.S.A.)	Hongkong
Opposum, Tender to	gun-boat,	3	60/	Hongkong
H. M. S. Princess				
Charlotte,				
Osprey,	s. g. vessel	4	200/Commr. Menzies	Hongkong
Pelorus,	sc. at. stm. corv.	21	400/Capt. Haswell	Amoy
Perseus,	sc. st. sloop	17	200/Commr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship,	12	Commr. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Gen. St. Vincent King, C. B.,	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400/Capt. W. G. Jones	Nagasaki
Rastler,	sc. at. sloop	17	400/Commr. Webb	Singapore
Rifeman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100/Lt. W. Reed refitting	Hongkong
Salamia,	pad. deap. ves.	25	250/Commr. G. Suttle	Japan
Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	400/Capt. R. W. Courtney	Piogo
Serpent,	sc. deap. vessel	4	200/Commr. C. H. Bullock	Shanghai
Sloop,	gun-boat,	1	80/Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching kee at Fumoo

Starling, Steam Ordinary, gun-boat.	3	60	Shanghai
Starling, Steam Ordinary, gun-boat.	2	60	Hongkong

28	Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	Shanghai
	Sauneh, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	Hongkong
	Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	40	Hongkong
	inary,				
	Wendell,	sc. at g.b.	3	60	Shanghai
29	Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40	Hongkong
	dinary,				
	Icarus	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend
					passage out

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